





# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, August 1, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

A New Government in Missouri.

A state convention has been in session at Jefferson City, Mo., for some time past. It is an adjourned meeting of a convention got up by Gov. Jackson to take the state out of the Union; but it has just effected a very different purpose.

On Tuesday, it declared the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State vacant, by a vote of 36 to 25, and on Wednesday it unanimously elected William E. Gamble, Governor; W. P. Hall, Lieutenant Governor, and Mordocci Oliver, Secretary of State.

These elections give universal satisfaction, as the new officers are all staunch Union men. A state election is to be held in November.

This energetic action on the part of the convention settles the question in regard to secession in Missouri.

## A Strange Order.

The Chicago Tribune of this morning informs us that the Barker Dragoons, which have been in the immediate service of Gen. McClellan during the campaign in Western Virginia, returned on Tuesday evening to Chicago, for the reorganization of the company for the war, being three months men. They bring the following intelligence, which we copy from the Tribune:

It is with a feeling of deep sadness that we record the news brought by the Barker Dragoons last night, that Gen. McClellan, in obedience to positive orders from Gen. Scott, though much against his own judgment, released all the prisoners taken at Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain, one thousand in number, on parole of honor. The secondures were conducted a considerable distance from camp by the Barker Dragoons and Cincinnati Cavalry, and set at liberty. They returned the favor by shooting four of the Cincinnatians as soon as they were released.

We hope there is some mistake about this, but if it is true, it is very strange. If such orders constitute a proper prosecution of the war, we are thankful that we do not belong to the military profession.

**VOTING IN CAMP.**—We learn that a vote was taken at Camp Utley, Racine, previous to their departure from that city, which resulted as follows: 120 republicans and 890 democrats. All the field officers are republicans.—*Prairie du Chien Courier*.

We have heard similar assertions made in our own streets. The Racine Advocate, however, puts a veto on the story. It says: "The above statement appeared in the Racine Democrat a few weeks since, and is now on its travels. We did not take the trouble to contradict it at the time, as we thought no one would be big enough fool to pay any attention to it. Whether a majority of the men in the 4th regiment were republicans or democrats we cannot tell, but this we do know, that no such vote as the Democrat pretends to give an account of was taken in the 4th regiment."

**CHANGE OF RULE.**—If the statement that the provisions for the 7th and 8th regiments are to be purchased by the commissary general, and the men do their own cooking, is true, one of the latest leaks from the public treasury will be shut off. The contractors heretofore have made "a good thing" of it, and we should suppose all obligations in that direction were fully satisfied, if any exist.

**AN EFFECT OF SECESSION.**—One of the inmates of the Butler insane asylum at Providence, was lately a prosperous Baltimore merchant. Secession troubles broke up his business, rendered him insolvent, took from him two sons now in the rebel army, and finally bereft him of his reason. His wife, an invalid residing near Providence, on failing to receive letters from him as usual, was at last informed of his situation, and from that time declined to her grave. She was buried two or three days since.

**RESIGNATION.**—Col. White has resigned his position as assistant adjutant general and his place is supplied by his brother H. K. White, Esq., of Milwaukee. The colonel is district attorney of Waukesha county, and had to relinquish his duties in the adjutant's office for his more legitimate ones.

**COLONEL OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.**—There are several reports in relation to filling the vacancy in the command of the 2d regiment. One writer says that Col. Coon was recalled and tendered the place, but resigned and will come home. Another names John F. Potter, and still another mentions the son of Bostwick O'Connor as likely to be appointed. George B. Smith is also al-

**THREE HUNDRED REBELS DESERT TO US.**—Mr. Russell, the London Times correspondent, who witnessed the battle on Sunday, plainly observed a body of rebels, numbering at least 300, leave their own side and cross over to us.

**NOT DEAD.**—W. H. Collins, of the LaCrosse company, reported dead, writes a long letter to the LaCrosse Republican, just as naturally as any live man.

**DECEASED.**—Martin Van Buren Adams has been published as a deserter, by Captain Temple Clarke, Co. K, 5th regiment.

Mr. Russell's Letter to the London Times.

FROM VICKSBURG TO CAIRO.

CAIRO, June 20.

My last letter was from Natchez, from which place I went to Vicksburg on the 14th inst.

Here lives a man who has been the pioneer of hotels in the west, and who has now established himself in a big caravanserai, which he robes in a curious fashion. The large dining room is filled with small tables covered with parrot-colored cloths. At the end is a long deal table, heavy with dishes of meat and vegetables, presided over by negroes and gentlemen of uncertain hue. In the center of the room stood my host, shouting out at the top of his voice the names of the joints, and recommending his guests to particular dishes, very much as the chronicler tells us was the want of the taverns in old London. Many little negroes run about in attendance, driven here and there by the commands of their white Sultane—white-teethed, pensive-eyed, but sad as memory. "Are you happy here?" asked I, of one of them who stood by my chair. He looked uneasy and frightened. "Why don't you answer?" "I've learned to tell that to massa." "Why, your master is kind to you?" "Berry good man, sir, when he not angry wid me!" And the little fellow's eyes filled with tears at some recollection that pained him. I asked no more. Vicksburg is secessionist. There are hundreds of soldiers in the streets, many in the hotel, and my host said some hundreds of Irish had gone off to the wars, to fight for the good cause. If Mr. O'Connell were alive, he would certainly be pained to see the course taken by so many of his countrymen on this question.

At Jackson, I called on Mr. Pettus, the governor of the state of Mississippi, according to invitation, and found him in the state-house, in a poor room with broken windows, ragged carpets and dilapidated furniture. He is a grim, silent man, tobacco-rumint, abrupt speech, firmly believing that the state of society in which he exists, wherein there are monthly foul murders perpetrated at the very seat of government, is the most free and civilized in the world. He is easy of access to all, and men sauntered in and out of his office, just as they would walk into a public house. Once on a time, indeed, the governor was a deer-hunter in the forest, and lived far away from the haunts of men, and he is proud of the fact. He is a strenuous secessionist, and has done high-handed things in his way—simple apparently, honest probably, fierce certainly—he lives, while he is governor, on a salary of \$4,000 a year, in the house provided for him by the state. There was not much to say on either side. I can answer for one. Next day being Sunday, I remained at rest in the house of a friend listening to local stories—not *couleur de rose*, but a deeper tint—blood-red: how such a man shot another, and was afterwards stabbed by a third; and this fellow and his friend hunted down in broad day and murdered one obnoxious to them—tale after tale such as I have heard through the south, and seen daily narratives of in the papers. Accidents! No security for life! Property is quite safe. Its proprietor is in imminent danger, were it only from stray bullets when he turns a corner. The "bar," the "think," the savage practice of walking about with pistol and pointed—unanswerable perversions, ungoverned because there is no law to punish the deeds to which they lead—these are the causes of acts which would not be tolerated in the worst days of Corsican *revolte*, and which must be put down, or the countries in which they are unpunished will become as barbarous as jungles of wild beasts.

Taking the train for Memphis, among our passengers were gentlemen from Texas going to Richmond to offer service to Mr. Davis. They declared the feeling in their state was almost without exception in favor of secession. It is astonishing how positive all these people are that England is in absolute dependence on cotton for her material existence. They are at once savage and childish. If England does not recognize the southern confederacy pretty quick, they will pass a resolution not to let her have any cotton, except, &c. Suppose England does ever recognize a confederation based on the principles of the south, what guarantee is there that in her absolute dependence on cotton for her material existence, they would not be as savage and childish as the Barker Dragoons? The first company about 70 strong, consisted exclusively of Irish, who were armed with rifles without bayonets. The second consisted of five-sixths Irish, armed mostly with muskets; the third were of Americans, who were well uniformed, but had no arms with them. The fourth, clad in green, were nearly all Irish; they wore all sorts of clothing, and had no pretensions to be regarded as disciplined soldiers. I am led to believe that the great number of Irish who have enlisted for service indicates a total suspension of all the works on which they are ordinarily engaged in the south. They were not very orderly. "Fix bayonets" elicited a wonderful amount of controversy in the ranks. "War are ye drivin to?" "Sullivan, don't ye hear we're to fix bayonets?" "Ay, the strap of me bayonet, sargeant, jewel!" "If ye pro me wid that rig, I'll rot dayloite into ye," &c. Officer, reading muster—"No. 23, James Phelan." No reply. Voice from the ranks—"Faith, Phelan's gone; shure he wint at the last dip." Old men and boys were mixed together, but the mass of the rank and file were strong, full grown men. In one of the carriages were some women dressed as "vivandieres" minus the coquettish air and the trowsers and boots of those ladies. They looked sad, sorry, dirty and foolish. There was great want of water along the line, and the dust and heat were very great and disagreeable. When they have to march many of the men will break down, owing to bad shoes and the weight of clothes and trash of various kinds they sling on their shoulders.

Memphis is one of the strategic positions of the confederates. On the edge of the bluff is constructed a breastwork of cotton bales, which no infantry could get at, and which would offer no resistance to vertical and but little to horizontal fire. It is placed so close to the edge of the bluff at various places that shell and shot would knock away the bank from under it. The river rolls below deep and strong, and across the roads or watercourses leading to it are feeble barricades of plank, which a howitzer could shiver to pieces in a few rounds. Higher up the bank, on a commanding plateau, there is a breastwork and parapet, within which are six guns, and the general informed me he intended to mount 15 guns at this part of the river, which would certainly prove very formidable to such enemies as they have on these waters, if any attempt were made to move down from Cairo. The fourth time was the charm, and the ball was projected about 60 yards to the right and 100 yards short of the mark—

tain. My happiness was further increased by an introduction to a youth of some twenty-three years of age, with tender feet, if I may judge by pramella slippers, dressed in a green cut away, jian pants, and a tremendous sombrero with a plume of ostrich feathers, and gold tassels looped at the side, who had the air and look of an apothecary's errand boy. This was "General" Maggiles (let us say), of Arkansas.

JULY 18.

I have just returned from a visit to the works and batteries at the entrenched camp and Randolph's Point, sixty miles above Memphis, by which it is intended to destroy any flotilla coming down the river from Cairo, and to oppose any force coming by land to cover its flank and clear the left bank of the Mississippi.

July 18.

A few ridge-poled tents, pitched under the shade of some trees, on a small spur of the slope, was the only indication immediately visible of material character. But a close inspection in front enabled me to detect two earthworks, mounted with guns, on the side of the bank, considerably higher than the river, and three heavy guns, possibly 32-pounders, lay in the dust close to the landing place, with very rude carriages and bulk-head poles to carry them to the batteries.

July 18.

The first work inspected was a plain parapet of earth placed some fifty feet above the river, and protected very slightly by two small flanking parapets. Six guns, 32-pounders, and howitzers of an old pattern were mounted on *barbette*, without any traverses whatever. The carriages rested on rough platform and the wheels ran on a traversing semicircle of plank, as the iron rails were not yet ready. The gunners, a plain-looking body of men, very like rail way laborers and mechanics without uniform, were engaged at drill. It was neither quick nor good work—about equal to the average of a squad after a couple of days' exercise; but the men worked earnestly, and I have no doubt, if the federalists give them time, they will prove artillerists in the end. The general ordered practice to be made with round shot. After some drilling, a kind of hybrid ship's caronade was loaded. The target was a free, about 250 yards distant, I was told. It appeared to me about 1,700 yards off. Every one was desirous of seeing the shot; but we were at the wrong side for the wind, and I ventured to say so. However, the general contributed by "the local." To contrast with this low state of existence there must be a high condition of moral feeling, for the journal I was reading contained a very elaborate article to show the wickedness of any one paying his debts, and of any state acknowledging its liabilities, which would constitute an invaluable *vade mecum* for Bashi-bahl street.

July 18.

On the train coming north, my companion was a very intelligent southern gentleman, formerly editor of a newspaper. We talked of the crime of the country, of the brutal stabbings and shootings which disgraced it. He admitted their existence, with regret, but he could advise and suggest no remedy. "The rowdies have rushed in upon us, so that we can't master them." "Is the law powerless?" "Well, sir, you see these men get hold of those who should administer the law, or they are too powerful or too reckless to be kept down." "When—how?" "Well, sir, when things are settled, we'll just take the law into our hands. Not a man shall have a vote unless he's American born, and, by degrees, we'll get rid of these men who disgrace us."

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Are not many of your regiments composed of Germans and Irish—of foreigners, in fact?" "Yes sir." I did not suggest to him the thought which rose in mind, that these gentlemen, if successful, would very little inclined to abandon their rights while they had arms in their hands; but it occurred to me as well that this would be rather a poor reward for the men who were engaged in establishing the southern confederacy. The attempt may fail, but, I really, I have heard it expressed often to doubt that there is a determination on the part of the leaders in the movement to take away the suffrage from the men whom they do not scruple to employ in fighting their battles. If they cut the throats of the enemy they will still their own sweet voices at the same time, or soon afterward—a capital recompence to their emigrant soldiers!

July 18.

For five weeks the Tennessee troops under Gen. Pillow, who is at the head of the forces of the state, have been working at a series of curious intrenchments, which are supposed to represent an entrenched camp, and which look like an assemblage of heavers. The soldiers who were entitled to the name only in virtue of their carrying arms, their duty and possibly their fighting qualities, lay under the trees playing cards, cooking, smoking, or reading the papers; but the camp was guarded by sentries, some of whom carried their firelocks under their arms like umbrellas, others by the muzzle with the butt over the shoulder; one, for ease, had stuck his bayonet in the ground, upright before him; others laid their arms against the trees, and preferred a sitting to an upright posture.

In front of one camp there were two brass field pieces, seemingly in good order. Many of the men had sporting rifles or plain muskets. There were several boys of 15 and 16 years among the men, who could scarcely carry their arms for a long day's march; but the Tennessee and Mississippi infantry are generally the materials of good soldiers. The camps are not regularly pitched, with one exception; the tents were too close together; the water is bad, and the result was that a good deal of measles, fever, diarrhea and dysentery prevailed.

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Seven or eight hundred men were formed into line for inspection. There were few of the soldiers in an, kind of uniform, and such uniforms as I saw were in very bad taste, and consisted of gaudy facings, and stripes on very strange garments. They were armed with old pattern percussion muskets and their ammunition pouches were of diverse sorts. Shoes often bad, knapsacks scarce, head-pieces of every kind of shape—badges worked on the front or sides, tinsel in much request, a man had a tin water-flask, of parapets for field pieces, is overdone. Several of them might prove useful to an attacking force. In some places the wood was cut down in front so as to form a formidable natural abattis; but generally here, in the batteries below, timber and brushwood were left uncultivated up to easy musket shot of the works, so as to screen an advance of riflemen, and to expose the defending force to considerable annoyance.

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We learned incidentally that the district wherein these troops are quartered was distinguished by its attachment to the Union. By its last vote Tennessee proved that there are at least 40,000 voters in the state who are attached to the United States government.

At Columbus the passengers were transferred to a steamer, which in an hour and

a half made its way against the stream of the Mississippi to Cairo. There, in the clear light of the summer's eve, were floating the stars and stripes—the first time I had seen the flag, with the exception of a slight glimpse of it at Fort Pickens, for two months.

Cairo is in Illinois, on the spur of land which is formed by the junction of the Ohio river with the Mississippi, and its name is probably well known to certain speculators in England who believed in the fortunes of a place so appropriately named and situated. Here is the camp of Illinois troops under Gen. Prentiss, which watches the shores of Missouri on the one hand, and of Kentucky on the other. Of them, and of what may be interesting to readers in England, I shall speak in my next letter.

I find there is a general expression of satisfaction expressed by Lord John Russell in the speech which has just been made known here, and that the majority excited by what a portion of the American press called the hostility of the foreign minister to the United States has been considerably abated, although much has been done to fan the anger of the people into a flame, because England has acknowledged the confederate states have *limited* belligerent rights.

Having returned to the steamer, the party proceeded up the river to another small camp in defense of a battery of four guns, rather of a small parallelogram of soft sand covering a man a little higher than the knee, with four guns mounted in it on the river face. No communication exists through the woods between the two camps, which must be six or seven miles apart.

The force stationed here are composed principally of gentlemen. They are all in uniform. A detachment worked one of the guns, which the general wished to see fired with round-shot. In five or six minutes after the order was given the gun was loaded, and the word given "Fire."

The gunner pulled the lanyard hard, but the tube did not explode. Another was tried. A strong jerk pulled it out but it was incombusible.

A third was inserted, which came out broken.

The fourth time was the charm, and the ball was projected about 60 yards to the right and 100 yards short of the mark—

stump, some 1,200 yards distance in the river. It must be remembered that there are no disports, tangents, or elevating screws to the guns; the officer was obliged to lay it by the eye with a plain chock of wood. The general explained that the friction tubes were the results of an experiment he was making to manufacture them, but I agreed with one of the officers who muttered in my ear, "The old 'hooch' and portfire are a damned deal better!" There were shells, I could see, in the battery, and on inquiry, I learned the fuses were made of wood at Memphis, and were not considered by the officers at all trustworthy. Powder is so scarce that all salutes are interdicted, except to the governor of the state. In the two camps there were, I was informed, about two men. My eyesight, as far as I went, confirmed me of the existence of some 1800, but I did not visit all the outlying teats. On landing, the band had played "God Save the Queen" and "Dixie's Land," on returning we had "Marsellaise" and the national anthem of the southern confederacy, and by way of parenthesis, it may be added, if you do not already know the fact, that "Dixie's Land" is a synonym for Heaven. It appears that there was once a good planter, named "Dixie," who died at some period unknown, to the immense grief of his animated property. They found expression for their sorrow in song, and consol'd themselves by clambering in verse for their removal to the land to which Dixie had departed, and where probably the revered spirit would be greatly surprised to find himself in their company.

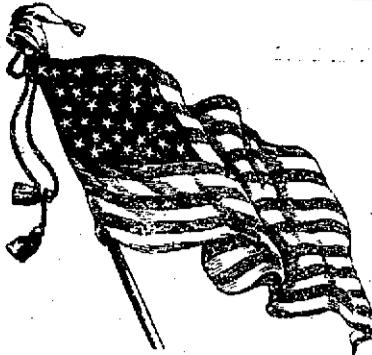
John H. H. of this city, has been arrested and imprisoned on a charge of treason, in having aided the panic at Bull's Run.

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At Jackson, I called on Mr. Pettis, the governor of the state of Mississippi, according to invitation, and found him in the state-house, in a very poor room with broken windows, ragged carpets and dilapidated furniture. He is a grim, silent man, tobacco-ruminant, abrupt-speaking, firmly believing that the state of society in which he exists, wherein there are monthly fairs perpetrated at the very seat of government, is the most free and civilized in the world. He is easy of access to all, and men sauntered in and out of his office, just as they would walk into a public house. Once on a time, indeed, the governor was a deer-hunter in the forest, and lived far away from the haunts of men, and he is proud of the fact. He is a strenuous seceder, and has done high-handed things in his way—simple, honest, probably, fierce certainly—he lives while he is governor, on a salary of \$4,000 a year, in the house provided for him by the state. There was not much to say on either side. I can answer for one. Next day being Sunday, I remained at rest in the house of a friend listening to local stories—not *couleur de rose*, but a real narrative of the papers. Accidents! No security for life! Properly is quite safe. Its proprietor is in imminent danger, were it only from stray bullets when he turns a corner. The "car," the "drink," the savage practice of walking about with pistol and poniard—ungovernable passions, ungoverned because there is no law to punish the deeds to which they lead—these are the causes of acts which would not be tolerated in the worst days of Corsican *cento*, and which must be put down, or the countries in which they are unpunished will become as barbarous as jungles of wild beasts.

Taking the train to Memphis, among the passengers were gentlemen from Texas going to Richmond to offer service to Mr. Davis. They declared the feeling in their state was almost without exception in favor of secession. It is astonishing how positive all these people are that England is in absolute dependence on cotton for her national existence. They are at once savage and childlike. If England does not recognize the southern confederacy pretty quickly, they will pass a resolution not to let her have any cotton, except, &c. Suppose England does ever recognize a confederation based on the principles of the south, what guarantee is there that in her absolute dependence, if it exists, similar coercive steps may not be taken against her? "Oh! we shall be friends, you know;" and so on.

On the train before us there had just passed a company armed with large Bowie knives and rifled pistols, who called themselves the "Toothpick Company." They carried coffin along with them, on which was a plate with "Abe Lincoln" inscribed on it, and they amused themselves with the childlike conceit of telling the people as they went along that "they were bound" to bring his body back in it. At Grand Junction station the troops got out and were mustered preparatory to their transfer to a train for Richmond in Virginia. The first company about 70 strong, exclusively composed of Irish, who were armed with rifles without bayonets. The second consisted of five-sixths Irish, armed mostly with muskets; the third were of Americans, who were well uniformed, but had no arms with them. The fourth, clad in green, were nearly all Irish; they wore all sorts of clothing, and had no pretensions to be regarded as disciplined soldiers. I am led to believe that the great number of Irish who have enlisted for service indicates a total suspension of all the works on which they are ordinarily engaged in the south. They were not very orderly. "Fix bayonets" elicited a roar from the ranks—"Faith, Peculiar's gone; where he went at the last dip." Old men and boys were mixed together, but the mass of the rank and file were strong, full grown men. In one of the carriages were some women dressed as "vivandieres," minus the coquet air and the trowsers and boots of those ladies. They looked sad, sorry, dirty and foolish. There was great want of water along the line, and the dust and heat were very great and disagreeable. When they have to march many of the men will break down, owing to bad shoes and the weight of clothes and trash of various kinds they sling on their shoulders.

Memphis is one of the strategic positions of the confederates. On the edge of the bluff is constructed a breastwork of cotton bales, which no infantry could get at, and which would offer no resistance to vertical and but little to horizontal fire. It is placed so close to the edge of the bluff at various places that shell and shot would knock away the bank from under it. The river rolls below deep and strong, and across the roads and watercourses leading to it are feeble barricades of plank, which howitzer could shiver to pieces in a few rounds. Higher up the bank, on a commanding plateau, there is a breastwork and parapet, within which are six guns, and the general informed me he intended to mount 15 guns at this part of the river, which would certainly prove very formidable to such steamers as they have on these waters, if any attempt were made to move down from Cairo. The fourth time was the charm, and the ball was projected about 60 yards to the right and 100 yards short of the mark—a miss.

My happiness was further increased by an introduction to a youth of some twenty-three years of age, with tender feet, if I may judge from prunelle slippers, dressed in green cutaway, jean pants, and a tremendous sombrero with a plume of ostrich feathers, and gold tassels looped at the side, who had the air and look of an apothecary's errand boy. This was "General" Maggie (let us say), of Arkansas.

July 18.

I have just returned from a visit to the works and batteries at the entrenched camp and Randolph's Point, sixty miles above Memphis, by which it is intended to destroy any flotilla coming down the river from Cairo, and to oppose any force coming by land to cover its flank and clear the left bank of the Mississippi.

A few ridge-poled tents, pitched over the shade of some trees, on a small spur of the slope, was the only indication immediately visible of material character. But a close inspection in front enabled me to detect two earthworks, mounted with guns, on the side of the bank, considerably higher than the river, and three heavy guns, possibly 32-pounders, lay in the dust close to the landing place, with very rude carriages and bulk-head poles to carry them to the batteries.

The first work inspected was a plain parapet of earth placed some fifty feet above the river, and protected very slightly by two small flanking parapets. Six guns, 32-pounders, and howitzers of an old pattern were mounted on *batteries*, without any traverse whatever. The carriages rested on rough platform, and the wheels ran on a traversing semicircle of plank, as the iron rails were not yet ready. The gunners, a plain-looking body of men, very like railway laborers and mechanics without uniform, were engaged at drill. It was neither quick nor good work—about equal to the average of a squad after a couple of days' exercise; but the men worked earnestly, and I have no doubt, if the federalists give them time, they will prove artillerymen in the end. The general ordered practice to be made with round shot. After some firing, a kind of hybrid ship's carthouse was loaded. The target was a tree, about 2,500 yards distant. I was told, It appeared to me about 1,700 yards off. Every one was desirous of seeing the shot; but we were at the wrong side for the wind, and I ventured to say so. However the general continued by "the local." To contrast with this low state of existence there must be a high condition of moral feeling, for they were ill-treated after he died, and thus had reason to deplore his removal, or merely desired Heaven in the abstract, nothing known enables me to assert. But Dixie's land is now generally taken to mean the seceded states, where Mr. Dixie certainly is not at this present writing. The song and air are the composition of the organized African association for the advancement of music and their own profit, which sing in New York, and it may be as well to add that in all my tour in the south I heard no melody from lips black or white, and only once heard negroes singing in the field.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861:  
Arrive. Close. Depart.  
Chicago, through. 7:10 A.M.  
12:30 A.M. 6:30 P.M.  
12:01 P.M. 8:30 P.M.  
Milwaukee, through. 12:30 P.M. 6:30 A.M. 7:30 P.M.  
Madison & Prairie du Chien. 3:25 P.M. 10:30 A.M. 11:00 A.M.  
Monroe. 10:30 A.M. 9:10 A.M. 2:40 P.M.  
General mail from Janesville to Madison and Superior  
leaves Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Sunday at 6 P.M.  
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 9 A.M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 P.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

## Help Fund.

The undersigned acknowledges the receipt of the following sum to the fund for the relief of the families of soldiers:

Not acknowledged to July 1st, \$995.33

S. J. M. Putnam..... 6.00

Fifield & Brother..... 25.00

W. H. Bradley..... 5.00

F. Barrere..... 2.50

F. S. Eldred..... 12.50

J. M. Bostwick..... 12.50

J. R. Bennett..... 2.00

Ola Evanson..... 7.50

John Nichols..... 2.50

W. H. & G. F. Torrey..... 2.50

M. A. Ott..... 2.50

E. Connell & Co..... 2.50

M. C. Smith..... 25.00

C. W. Sverer..... 6.25

P. L. Smith..... 5.00

G. R. Curtis..... 5.00

W. G. Earing..... 5.00

O. F. Meyer & Co..... 2.50

Charles Sexton..... 4.00

\$1139.13

J. BODWELL DOE, Treasurer.

August 1st, 1861.

LETTER FROM CAPT. ELY.—A long letter was received from Capt. Ely to day, dated Brown's Hotel, Washington, commenced last Sunday morning, and finished Monday night. Capt. Ely has been confined to his bed in his room, since the battle of the 21st, and unable to write before. He was present during the entire battle, and he sends a list of the killed, wounded and missing of his company, which varies a little from the report of the orderly sergeant we have published. The only additional name, however, is that of John S. Bell, of Rutland, missing.

We shall publish the letter to-morrow.

A REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Mr. S. R. Witt is making preparations to enlist a company of mounted riflemen in this vicinity. Upon enquiry at Madison he learns from the adjutant general that a regiment of cavalry will soon be raised in this state. We have no doubt that such a regiment would very speedily be filled if called for. It has heretofore been said that the government did not want cavalry, but experience teaches that in this war it is indispensable, and we have no doubt that such a regiment will soon be formed in this state.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—The Madison Patriot says that G. H. Stewart & Co., of Beaver Dam, have made over 10,000 yards of cloth for the state, and are running their mill night and day making cassimeres, which are of a substantial all wool goods, for the state troops. Messrs. F. A. Wheeler & Sons, of Janesville, are making what they can. Though the amount is small, the quality is good. Messrs. Dawson are about to begin the manufacture of army cloth at their mill in Madison, and they will be busily employed. These cloths will be made into uniforms in this state; affording employment to hundreds of hands in Milwaukee, Janesville, Watertown, Monroe, Madison and other towns.

This is a sensible operation, much better than the appointment of a swarm of dry nurses to follow the army.

MONEY FOUND.—A portmanteau, containing several bank bills, has been left at this office for an owner.

The memorable trial of Miles, the Paris banker, has ended with a sentence of five years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. His frauds are counted by the million.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 31 in the second circuit, have been argued in the supreme court—the latter yesterday.

A MIXED CURRENCY.—The people of Illinois are not likely to be much better off for sound currency now than they were before their own banks collapsed. The Chicago Tribune says out of a package of \$200 taken at random from the receipts of that office, were found the bills of fifty three banks, located out of that state. We have not been favored in this locality with such a miscellaneous shower of imported shillings, but like the army worm, we expect them along in due time.

MILITARY MARRIAGES.—They are not all confined to Chicago, in their hold on people's interest. Several new regiments are forming in Wisconsin, and the young men seem ready to fill them up. Wisconsin seems to surpass Illinois in her care for the soldiers who enlist in her regiments. Every soldier feels that his family will be taken care of. The men look healthier, cleaner, better dressed, and better cared for, than those whom we saw in Illinois.

We had the pleasure of witnessing a drill by Col. White, who is spoken of as the one to command the Fire Zouave regiment that is being formed here, and were surprised to see the earnestness with which every man entered into the work, for such it was. The company under review was the Janesville City Zouave company, and during the two hours of constant drill, not a man faltered, not a man made a mistake. Col. W. is a man of medium stature, about fifty years old, with clear though not strong voice, and a firm military face. He will make a good officer, as indeed he has during his twenty years of service.—*Recorder, Chicago.*

THE MAX FOR THE TIMES.—A half hour before Gen. McClellan was ordered to Washington, he received a telegram from Gen. Scott, asking him when he could reach Harper's Ferry, and how many troops he could concentrate there in a short time. General McClellan replied that he could reach there with 15,000 men in seven days, and proceeded to make the proper disposition of his department to enable him to justify his word. A half hour later he was ordered to report at Washington immediately.

Correspondent of the Janesville Daily Gazette, from Members of Company D, Janesville Volunteers.

CAMP PECK,  
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1861.]

We are encamped again on Arlington Heights, about half a mile nearer Washington than we were before. I suppose you have heard all about the battle at Bull's Run, last Sunday, more minutely than I can describe it, as I was so taken up with other things that I did not take down many notes. Our experience on that day will teach us to remember it as long as we live. Our company were on guard duty all day Saturday, until 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, when we were called in to get ready to march. We started about three o'clock and got to the place about six, where the battle was fought. Our batteries commenced a fire on the enemy's fort, which they did not answer, but on the contrary ran up the flag of truce four different times. We could not tell what they meant, but we found out afterwards. It was to coax us on to give them a chance to slaughter us, which they succeeded in after a while. It was not so bad, however, as reported. We charged upon them, and after some severe fighting, drove them from their first position, about a mile and a half, until they got behind their musket batteries and entrenchments. We should have driven them from there, but at this time they had a reinforcement of fresh men of about forty thousand. Our whole force could not have exceeded twenty thousand, and these were already fatigued by fighting, while the superior force, under Gen. Beauregard himself, re-commenced the battle with fresh vigor. We stood their renewed fire for a while, but our field officers desisted us, and we got all broken up, scarcely three men of a company in a place. The battle was very badly managed by the officers on our side. Men could never fight more bravely than did our soldiers; but we were forced to yield. The order was given to retreat, but no place was specified where we should retreat to; and when once on the full retreat there was no stopping until we got inside of our intrenchments on Arlington Heights, from 30 to 40 miles from the battle ground.

The retreat was in the night, and when we arrived, we were about used up. I had a harder job than most of them, as I helped a wounded man, my partner and bed fellow home. He was wounded in the leg by a musket ball. In all, there are, as yet, eleven missing from our company, and four or five wounded in the hospital.

We are getting recruited again—in a healthy condition, ready to meet the enemy if we can have fair play.

ISAAC R. HUGGINS.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER:—I take the present opportunity to let you know that I am safe and well, after the little fight we had, and to give you a faint view of the battle. We started from our camp on the 16th for the battle field. The first day we traveled about ten or twelve miles, and then camped for the night. The next day we marched about five miles and then camped to await for further orders and for troops to come up. We stayed there that day.

On the 18th we had a fight with the southern troops, which resulted in the loss of a great many lives on our side, but there was only one killed in our regiment. He had his leg shot off by a cannon ball and died that night; and there were three or four wounded, but not very bad. The next day we laid off and rested, and made preparation for a march and fight, such as cleaning our guns and getting rations for two days' march.

Saturday night our company went out scouting until two o'clock in the morning, and then we started with four other regiments for Bull's Run, which place we reached about seven o'clock Sunday morning. We were then drawn up in line of battle. There were six pieces of canon placed in front, and they fired upon the southern battery, as near as they could guess where it was. The southerners raised a white flag and did not return the fire. Our cannoneers fired twelve or fifteen shots before the rebels opened fire; but they knew their business all this time. They were reinforcing, so that when they commenced they had five men to our one. They gave it to us hard. The fight lasted until along in the afternoon, when our troops retreated. It was the loudest preaching I ever heard on Sunday, and the greatest meeting I ever attended. There is no way I can tell you about the battle so that you can get the faintest idea of it. None but those who saw it know anything about it. I do not know how I ever came through it, but I did, and without a wound. But there were hundreds shot down right in my sight; some had their heads shot off from their shoulders by canon balls; others were shot in two in the middle, and others shot through the legs and arms. There is no use for me to tell you anything about it—a was an awful battle. I never thought a man could go through such a place and come out safe. Cannon balls were flying like hail; bombs bursting and rifle balls whirling in every direction; men falling on every side; groaning and screaming from the dying and wounded; I tell you it was a sight to remember after it was over, but at the time I did not care anything about it. I can tell no more at present for the want of room. I have not written anything yet to give you the faintest idea of the battle as it appeared to me, but I have no doubt you will get the news by the papers. I expect I shall have the news of another battle to write you about before long. There were a great many of our regiment killed and wounded, but I do not know how many. Jerry Burdick came out all right.

CHAS. H. CHENEY,  
Co. D, 2d Reg't Wis. Vol.

WARCH LOST.—A silver lever, hunting-case watch was lost to day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, between Hathaway's carriage shop on Jackson street and Norton's warehouse. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to me at Hathaway's shop. D. D. WILEY.

Janesville, Aug. 1, 1861.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 21.  
Southern Accounts of the Battle at Manassas.

The severest battle that was ever fought in this country, took place last Sunday, between the confederate and federal forces. A vast concourse assembled early yesterday evening at the Central Railroad depot to await the arrival of the train from Manassas. At a quarter past seven, the first train arrived, bringing twenty wounded soldiers and the bodies of four of our dead—Gen. Bartow, Col. Johnson, a private of the Montgomery Guard, named James Driscoll, and another, whose name we could not learn.

During the excitement attending the anxious inquiries after friends, and the crowding to look upon the dead and wounded, it was whispered through the crowd that President Davis was on the train. Immediately a rush was made in search of the distinguished statesman and chief, and a thousand shouts rent the air with huzzas as his well-known face and figure were discovered.

He pronounced the victory great, glorious and complete. He said we had whipped them this time and would whip them as often as they offered us the opportunity.

This unannounced arrival of our President took the citizens by surprise. Had they known of his coming, such an ovation would have greeted his return as never before was witnessed in the Old Dominion.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Just behind the train that brought the President, there arrived a second, bringing five hundred and eighty-five prisoners, twenty-five of whom were commissioned officers, and thirty of Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves. Passengers by this train, inform us that several hundred other prisoners were left at Manassas, and that our troops continued to bring them in hourly; and that many had come into our camp and delivered themselves up. The five hundred and eighty-five brought to this city were immediately marched to Harwood's factory.

SPECIMEN OF SOUTHERN LYING.

An officer of the army who arrived here yesterday, says that he witnessed the onset of our soldiers, the Arkansas regiment, he believes, on the New York Zouaves, and that it was a terrible spectacle. They threw down their guns and made the charge with their broadsides bawling knifes. The Zouaves at first seemed petrified with amazement. Then, as their assailants knocked aside their bayonets, and fell upon them with their furious blades, they fairly screamed with terror, and fled in the utmost consternation. They were nearly exterminated.

It is not yet possible to determine the number of the killed and wounded of the enemy. The probability is, that the sum total will not fall short of 10,000. [It is less than 2,000, prisoners included.—Eds. Tru.]

Our own casualties will not exceed twelve hundred.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—A letter received yesterday from Fenton Stevens, says the 5th regiment has been ordered to Harper's Ferry.

We are getting recruited again—in a healthy condition, ready to meet the enemy if we can have fair play.

ISAAC R. HUGGINS.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER:—I take the present opportunity to let you know that I am safe and well, after the little fight we had, and to give you a faint view of the battle. We started from our camp on the 16th for the battle field. The first day we traveled about ten or twelve miles, and then camped for the night. The next day we marched about five miles and then camped to await for further orders and for troops to come up. We stayed there that day.

On the 18th we had a fight with the southern troops, which resulted in the loss of a great many lives on our side, but there was only one killed in our regiment. He had his leg shot off by a cannon ball and died that night; and there were three or four wounded, but not very bad. The next day we laid off and rested, and made preparation for a march and fight, such as cleaning our guns and getting rations for two days' march.

Saturday night our company went out scouting until two o'clock in the morning, and then we started with four other regiments for Bull's Run, which place we reached about seven o'clock Sunday morning. We were then drawn up in line of battle. There were six pieces of canon placed in front, and they fired upon the southern battery, as near as they could guess where it was. The southerners raised a white flag and did not return the fire. Our cannoneers fired twelve or fifteen shots before the rebels opened fire; but they knew their business all this time. They were reinforcing, so that when they commenced they had five men to our one. They gave it to us hard. The fight lasted until along in the afternoon, when our troops retreated. It was the loudest preaching I ever heard on Sunday, and the greatest meeting I ever attended. There is no way I can tell you about the battle so that you can get the faintest idea of it. None but those who saw it know anything about it. I do not know how I ever came through it, but I did, and without a wound. But there were hundreds shot down right in my sight; some had their heads shot off from their shoulders by canon balls; others were shot in two in the middle, and others shot through the legs and arms. There is no use for me to tell you anything about it—it was an awful battle. I never thought a man could go through such a place and come out safe. Cannon balls were flying like hail; bombs bursting and rifle balls whirling in every direction; men falling on every side; groaning and screaming from the dying and wounded; I tell you it was a sight to remember after it was over, but at the time I did not care anything about it. I can tell no more at present for the want of room. I have not written anything yet to give you the faintest idea of the battle as it appeared to me, but I have no doubt you will get the news by the papers. I expect I shall have the news of another battle to write you about before long. There were a great many of our regiment killed and wounded, but I do not know how many. Jerry Burdick came out all right.

CHAS. H. CHENEY,  
Co. D, 2d Reg't Wis. Vol.

WARCH LOST.—A silver lever, hunting-case watch was lost to day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, between Hathaway's carriage shop on Jackson street and Norton's warehouse. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to me at Hathaway's shop. D. D. WILEY.

Janesville, Aug. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Scoville & Son, are required to pay such indebtedness to H. C. Thompson, from the 1st of June last, William H. Scoville, Esq., 100 Main street, Janesville, who is hereby forbidden to lecture or transact on my account, as I shall not pay off his contracting; also are forbidden to pay him any wages as I shall collect the same. Whoever will return to me the same, shall receive the above reward, but nothing for extra funds. HENRY S. CRUMBS.

Johnston, Wm. July 8th, 1861. J. J. Jodlowski.

NOTICE.

BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES!

MADE BY THE  
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,  
AT WALTHAM, MASS.

THE BEST WATCH MADE.

GOOD Account constantly on hand and for

Al. at Manufacturers' Retail Price.

Clothes, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.

All goods sold by me are warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Great attention paid to repairing Fine

Watches. Jewelry and Clocks repaired and cleaned in good style.

CASH PAID FOR OLD SILVER.

REPLACES B. C. SPAULDING, No. 1, Myers' Block.

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861.

Arrive.	Depart.
Chicago, through	12:30 A.M. 8:30 A.M. 7:30 P.M.
way,	12:30 P.M. 8:30 A.M. 9:30 P.M.
Oshkosh and way	3:25 P.M. 11:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, through	3:25 P.M. 8:30 A.M. 9:30 P.M.
way,	12:30 P.M. 8:30 A.M. 9:30 P.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien	10:25 A.M. 3:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M.
Monroe,	4:30 P.M. 10:30 A.M. 11:30 A.M.
Belvidere,	Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Superior, starts Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 6 P.M.; depart Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.	

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

### Relief Fund.

The undersigned acknowledges the receipt of the following sums to the fund for the relief of the families of soldiers—

Am't acknowledged to July 1st, \$995.38  
S. J. M. Putnam..... 5.00  
Fifield & Brother..... 25.00  
W. H. Bradley..... 5.00  
F. Barrere..... 2.50  
F. S. Eldred..... 12.50  
J. M. Postwick..... 12.50  
J. R. Bennett..... 2.00  
Ole Evanson..... 7.50  
John Nichols..... 2.50  
W. H. & G. F. Torrey..... 2.50  
M. A. Ott..... 2.50  
E. Connell & Co..... 2.50  
M. C. Smith..... 25.00  
C. W. Seaver..... 6.25  
P. L. Smith..... 5.00  
G. R. Curtis..... 5.00  
W. G. Earing..... 5.00  
O. F. Meyer & Co..... 2.50  
Charles Sexton..... 4.00

\$1130.13

J. BODWELL DOE, Treasurer.

August 1st, 1861.

LETTER FROM CAPT. ELY.—A long letter was received from Capt. Ely to-day, dated Brown's Hotel, Washington, commenced last Sunday morning and finished Monday night. Capt. Ely has been confined to his bed or his room, since the battle of the 21st, and unable to write before. He was present during the entire battle, and he sends a list of the killed, wounded and missing of his company, which varies a little from the report of the orderly sergeant we have published. The only additional name, however, is that of John S. Bell, of Rutland, missing.

We shall publish the letter to-morrow.

A REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Mr. S. R. Witt is making preparations to enlist a company of mounted riflemen in this vicinity. Upon enquiry at Madison he learns from the adjutant general that a regiment of cavalry will soon be raised in this state. We have no doubt that such a regiment would very speedily be filled if called for. It has heretofore been said that the government did not want cavalry, but experience teaches that in this war it is indispensable, and we have no doubt that such a regiment will soon be formed in this state.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—The Madison Patriot says that G. H. Stewart & Co., of Beaver Dam, have made over 10,000 yards of cloth for the state, and are running their mill night and day making cassimeres, which are of a substantial all wool goods, for the state troops. Messrs. F. A. Wheeler & Sons, of Janesville, are making what they can. Though the amount is small, the quality is good. Messrs. Dawson are about to begin the manufacture of army cloth at their mill in Madison, and they will be busily employed. These cloths will be made into uniforms in this state; affording employment to hundreds of hands in Milwaukee, Janesville, Watertown, Monroe, Madison and other towns.

This is a sensible operation, much better than the appointment of a swarm of dry nurses to follow the army.

MONEY FOUND.—A portmanteau, containing several bank bills, has been left at this office for an owner.

The memorable trial of Miles, the Paris banker, has ended with a sentence of five years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. His frauds are counted by the millions.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 34 in the second circuit, have been argued in the supreme court—the latter yesterday.

A MIXED CURRENCY.—The people of Illinois are not likely to be much better off for second currency than they were before their own banks collapsed. The Chicago Tribune says out of a package of \$200 taken at random from the receipts of that office in one day, were found the bills of fifty three banks, located out of that state. We have not been favored in this locality with such a miscellaneous shower of imported shillingers, but like the army worm, we expect them along in due time.

MILITARY MATTERS are not still confined to Chicago, in their hold on people's interest. Several new regiments are forming in Wisconsin, and the young men seem ready to fill them up. Wisconsin seems to surpass Illinois in her care for the soldiers who enlist in her regiments. Every soldier feels that his family will be taken care of. The men look healthier, cleaner, better dressed, and better cared for, than those whom we saw in Illinois.

We had the pleasure of witnessing a drill by Col. White, who is spoken of as the one to command the Fire Zouave regiment that is being formed here, and were surprised to see the earnestness with which every man entered into the work for such it was. The company under review was the Janesville City Zouave company, and during the two hours of constant drill, not a man faltered, not a man made a mistake. Col. W. is a man of medium stature, about fifty years old, with clear though not strong voice, and a firm military face. He will make a good officer, as indeed he has during his twenty years of service.—*Recorder, Chicago.*

THE MAN FOR THE TIMES.—A half hour before Gen. McClellan was ordered to Washington, he received a telegram from Gen. Scott, asking him when he could reach Harper's Ferry, and how many troops he could concentrate there in short time. General McClellan replied that he could reach there with 15,000 men in seven days, and proceeded to make the proper disposition of his department to enable him to justify his word. A half hour later he was ordered to report at Washington immediately.

Correspondence of the Janesville Daily Gazette. From Members of Company D, Janesville Volunteers.

CAMP PECK, July 28, 1861.

We are encamped again on Arlington Heights, about half a mile nearer Washington than we were before. I suppose you have heard all about the battle at Bull's Run, last Sunday, more minutely than I can describe it, as I was so taken up with other things that I did not take down many notes. Our experience on that day will teach us to remember it as long as we live. Our company were on guard duty all day Saturday, until 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, when we were called in to get ready to march. We started about three o'clock and got to the place about six, where the battle was fought. Our batteries commenced a fire on the enemy's fort, which they did not answer, but on the contrary ran up the flag of truce four different times. We could not tell what they meant, but we found out afterwards. It was to coax us on to give them a chance to slaughter us, which they succeeded in after a while. It was not so bad, however, as reported. We charged upon them, and after some severe fighting, drove them from their first position, about a mile and a half, until they got behind their masked batteries and entrenchments. We should have driven them from there, but at this time they had a reinforcement of fresh men of about forty thousand. Our whole force could not have exceeded twenty thousand, and these were already fatigued by fighting, while the superior force, under Gen. Beauregard himself, re-commenced the battle with fresh vigor. We stood their renewed fire for a while, but our field officers deserved us, and we got all broken up, scarcely three men of a company in a place. The battle was very badly managed by the officers on our side. Men could never fight more bravely than did our soldiers; but we were forced to yield. The order was given to retreat, but no place was specified where we should retreat to; and when once on the full retreat there was no stopping until we got inside of our intrenchments on Arlington Heights, from 30 to 40 miles from the battle ground.

The retreat was in the night, and when we arrived, we were about used up. I had a harder job than most of them, as I helped a wounded man, my partner and bed fellow home. He was wounded in the leg by a musket ball. In all, there are, as yet, eleven missing from our company, and four or five wounded, in the hospital.

We are getting recruited again—in a healthy condition, ready to meet the enemy if we can have fair play.

ISAAC R. HUGGINS.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER:—I take the present opportunity to let you know that I am safe and well, after the little fight we have had, and to give you a faint view of the battle. We started from our camp on the 16th for the battle field. The first day we traveled about ten or twelve miles, and then camped for the night. The next day we marched about five miles and then camped to await for further orders and for troops to come up. We stayed there that day.

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Saturday night our company went out scouting until two o'clock in the morning, and then we started with four other regiments for Bull's Run, which place we reached about seven o'clock Sunday morning. We were then drawn up in line of battle. There were six pieces of cannon placed in front, and they fired upon the southern battery, as near as they could guess where it was. The southerners raised a white flag and did not return the fire. Our company fired twelve or fifteen shots before the rebels opened fire; but they knew their business all this time. They were reinforcing, so that when they commenced they had five men to our one. They gave it to us hard. The fight lasted until along in the afternoon, when our troops retreated. It was the loudest preaching I ever heard on Sunday, and the greatest meeting I ever attended. There is no way I can tell you about the battle so that you can get the faintest idea of it. None but those who saw it know anything about it. I do not know how I ever came through it, but I did, and without a wound. But there were hundreds shot down right in my sight; some had their heads shot off from their shoulders by cannon balls; others were shot in two in the middle, and others shot through the legs and arms. There is no use for me to tell you anything about it—it was an awful battle. I never thought a man could go through such a place and come out safe. Cannon balls were flying like hail; bombs bursting and rifle balls whirling in every direction; men falling on every side; groaning and screaming from the dying and wounded; I tell you it was a sight to remember after it was over, but at the time I did not care anything about it. I can tell no more at present for the want of room. I have not written anything yet to give you the faintest idea of the battle as it appeared to me, but I have no doubt you will get the news by the papers. I expect I shall have the news of another battle to write you about before long. There were a great many of our regiment killed and wounded, but I do not know how many. Jerry Burdick came out all right.

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Co. D., 2d Reg't Wis. Vol.

WATCH LOST.—A silver lever, hunting-case watch, was lost to-day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, between Hathaway's carriage stand on Jackson street and Norton's warehouse. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to me at Hathaway's shop.

D. D. WILEY.

Janesville, Aug. 1, 1861.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 24. Southern Accounts of the Battle at Manassas.

The severest battle that was ever fought in this country, took place last Sunday, between the confederate and federal forces. A vast concourse assembled early yesterday evening at the Central Railroad depot to await the arrival of the train from Manassas. At a quarter past seven, the first train arrived, bringing twenty wounded soldiers and the bodies of four of our dead—Gen. Bartow, Col. Johnson, a private of the Montgomery Guard, named James Driscoll, and another, whose name we could not learn.

During the excitement attending the various inquiries after friends, and the crowding to look upon the dead and wounded, it was whispered through the crowd that President Davis was on the train. Immediately a rush was made in search of the distinguished statesman and chieftain, and a thousand shouts rent the air with buzzes as his well-known face and figure were discovered.

He pronounced the victory great, glorious and complete. He said we had whipped them this time and would whip them as often as they offered us the opportunity. This unannounced arrival of our President took the citizens by surprise. Had they known of his coming, such an ovation would have greeted his return as never before was witnessed in the Old Dominion.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Just behind the train that brought the President, there arrived a second, bringing five hundred and eighty-five prisoners, twenty-five of whom were commissioned officers, and thirty of Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves. Passengers by this train inform us that several hundred other prisoners were left at Manassas, and that our troops continued to bring them in hourly; and that many had come into our camp and delivered themselves up. The five hundred and eighty-five brought to this city were immediately marched to Harrowd's factory.

SPECIMEN OF SOUTHERN LIVING.

An officer of the army who arrived here yesterday, says that he witnessed the onset of our soldiers, the Arkansas regiment, he believes, on the New York Zouaves, and that it was a terrible spectacle. They threw down their guns and made the charge with their brandished bowie-knives. The Zouaves at first seemed terrified with amazement. Then, as their assailants knocked aside their bayonets, and fell upon them with their furious blades, they fiercely screamed with terror, and fled in the utmost consternation. They were nearly exterminated.

It is not yet possible to determine the number of the killed and wounded of the enemy. The probability is, that the sum total will not fall short of 10,000. [It is less than 2,000, prisoners included.—Eds.]

Our own casualties will not exceed twelve hundred.

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# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1861.

NUMBER 121.

VOLUME 5.

The Daily Gazette  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
BY  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHAS. H. HORN, DAVID WILCOX.

HATERS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines close together, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.

1 Square, 1 day, \$1.50  
do 3 " " 1.50  
do 1 week, 2 " 2.00  
do 2 weeks, 3 " 3.00  
do 4 " 4 " 4.00  
do 6 " 6 " 6.00  
do 8 " 8 " 8.00  
do 12 " 12 " 12.00  
2 do 10 per cent. advance on 1 Square  
do 12 do 10 per cent. advance on 2 Square  
1/2 Dollars 8 months, \$12.00  
do 1 year, 15 " 15.00  
do 2 years, 24 " 24.00  
do 3 years, 36 " 36.00  
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do 98 years, 1176 " 1176.00  
do 99 years, 1188 " 1188.00  
do 100 years, 1200 " 1200.00

## THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL AND THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do  
certify that we have purchased tools (at their  
own manufacture) from

MESSRS. HEMMING & THOMAS

at various times, and have worn them constantly for the  
length of time here stated;

Name. Residence. Ord. Time Worn.

John Wright, Portage, \$1.75 18 months.

Michael Alsdorff, Rock, 4.00 2 years.

J. F. Antschell, Rock, 4.50 18 months.

Tom Lynch, Lodi, 5.00 21 "

Ed. & C. Gippings, Janesville, 5.00 14 "

John W. Wilcox, Janesville, 6.00 15 "

W. H. Bissell, Center, 6.00 15 "

John C. Clegg, Janesville, 6.00 15 "

John Tracy, John Henry, 6.00 15 "

David W. Wilcox, Janesville, 6.00 15 "

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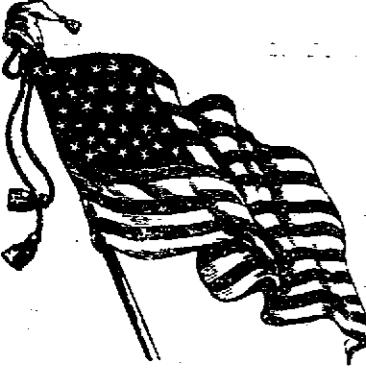
David W. Wilcox, Jan

# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, August 1, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

A New Government in Missouri.

A state convention has been in session at Jefferson city, Mo., for some time past. It is an adjourned meeting of a convention got up by Gov. Jackson to take the state out of the Union; but it has just effected a very different purpose.

On Tuesday, it declared the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State vacant, by a vote of 36 to 25, and on Wednesday it unanimously elected William R. Gamble, Governor, W. P. Hall, Lieutenant Governor, and Mordecai Oliver, Secretary of State.

These elections give universal satisfaction, as the new officers are all staunch Union men. A state election is to be held in November.

This energetic action on the part of the convention settles the question in regard to secession in Missouri.

## A Strange Order.

The Chicago Tribune of this morning informs us that the Barker Dragoons, which have been in the immediate service of Gen. McClellan during the campaign in Western Virginia, returned on Tuesday evening to Chicago, for the reorganization of the company for the war, being three months men. They bring the following intelligence, which we copy from the Tribune:

It is with a feeling of deep sadness that we record the news brought by the Barker Dragoons last night, that Gen. McClellan, in obedience to positive orders from Gen. Scott, though much against his own judgment, released all the prisoners taken at Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain, one thousand in number, on parole of honor. The scoundrels were conducted a considerable distance from camp by the Barker Dragoons and Cincinnati Cavalry, and set at liberty. They returned the favor by shooting four of the Cincinnatians as soon as they were released.

We hope there is some mistake about this, but if it is true, it is very strange. If such orders constitute a proper prosecution of the war, we are thankful that we do not belong to the military profession.

**VOTING IN CAMP.**—We learn that a vote was taken at Camp Utley, Racine, previous to their departure from that city, which resulted as follows: 120 republicans and 890 democrats. All the field officers are republicans.—*Prairie du Chien Courier*.

We have heard similar assertions made in our own streets. The Racine Advocate, however, puts a veto on the story. It says: "The above statement appeared in the Racine Democrat a few weeks since, and is now on its travels. We did not take the trouble to contradict it at the time, as we thought no one would be big enough fool to pay any attention to it. Whether a majority of the men in the 4th regiment were republicans or democrats we cannot tell, but this we do know, that no such vote as the Democrat pretends to give an account of was taken in the 4th regiment."

**CHANGE OF RULE.**—If the statement that the provisions for the 7th and 8th regiments are to be purchased by the commissary general, and the men do their own cooking, is true, one of the latest leaks from the public treasury will be shut off. The contractors heretofore have made "a good thing" of it, and we should suppose all obligations in that direction were fully satisfied, if any exist.

**AN EFFECT OF SECESSION.**—One of the inmates of the Butler insane asylum at Providence, was lately a prosperous Baltimore merchant. Secession troubles broke up his business, rendered him insolvent, took from him two sons now in the rebel army, and finally bereft him of his reason. His wife, an invalid residing near Providence, on failing to receive letters from him as usual, was at last informed of his situation, and from that time declined to her grave. She was buried two or three days since.

**RESIGNATION.**—Col. White has resigned his position as assistant adjutant general and his place is supplied by his brother H. K. White, Esq., of Milwaukee. The colonel is district attorney of Waukesha county, and had to relinquish his duties in the adjutant's office for his more legitimate ones.

**COLONEL OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.**—There are several reports in relation to filling the vacancy in the command of the 2d regiment. One writer says that Col. Coon was recalled and tendered the place, but resigned and will come home. Another names John F. Potter, and still another mentions the son of Bostwick O'Connor as likely to be appointed. George B. Smith is also aluded to.

**THREE HUNDRED REBELS DESERT TO US.**—Mr. Russell, the London Times correspondent, who witnessed the battle on Sunday, plainly observed a body of rebels, numbering at least 300, leave their own side and cross to ours.

**NOR DEAD.**—W. H. Collins, of the La Crosse company, reported dead, writes a long letter to the La Crosse Republican, just as naturally as any live man.

**DESERTER.**—Martin Van Buren, Adams has been published as a deserter, by Captain Temple Clarke, Co. K, 5th regiment.

## Mr. Russell's Letter to the London Times.

FROM VICKSBURG TO CAIRO.

CAIRO, June 20.  
My last letter was from Natchez, from which place I went to Vicksburg on the 14th inst.

Here lives a man who has been the pioneer of hotels in the west, and who has now established himself in a big caravanserai, which he rules in a curious fashion. The large dining room is filled with small tables, covered with particolored cloths. At the end is a long deal table heavy with dishes of meat and vegetables, presided over by negroes and gentlemen of uncertain hue. In the center of the room stood my host, shouting out at the top of his voice the names of the joints, and recommending his guests to particular dishes, very much as the chronicler tells us was the wont of the taverns in old London. Many little negroes ran about in attendance, driven here and there by the commands of their white Solonque—white-teethed, pensively bad, and as memory. "Are you happy here?" asked I, of one of them who stood by my chair. He looked up, and frightened. "Why don't you answer?" "I'm afraid to tell dad to mass." "Why, your master is kind to you?" "Berry good man, sir, when he not angry wid me?" And the little fellow's eyes filled with tears at some recollection that pained him. I asked no more. Vicksburg a secessionist. There are hundreds of soldiers in the streets, many in the hotel, and my host said some hundreds of Irish had gone off to the wars, to fight for the good cause. If Mr. O'Connell were alive, he would certainly be pained to see the course taken by so many of his countrymen on this question.

The first work inspected was a plain parapet of earth placed some fifty feet above the river, and protected very slightly by two small flanking parapets. Six guns, 32-pounders, and howitzers of an old pattern were mounted on barbette, without any traverses whatever. The carriages rested on rough platform and the wheels ran on a traversing semicircle of plank, as the iron rails were not yet ready. The gunners, a plain-looking body of men, very like railway laborers and mechanics without uniforms, were engaged at drill. It was neither quick nor good work—about equal to the average of a squad after a couple of days' exercise; but the men worked earnestly, and I have no doubt, if the federalists give them time, they will prove artillerymen in the end. The general ordered practice to be made with round shot. After some delay, a kind of hybrid ship's carronade was loaded. The target was a tree, about 2,500 yards distant, I was told. It appeared to me about 1,700 yards off. Every one was desirous of seeing the shot; but we were at the wrong side for the wind, and I ventured to say so. However the general thought and said otherwise. The word "Fire!" was given. Alas! the friction tube would not explode. It was one of a new sort, which the Tennesseeans are trying their prentice hand at. A second answered better. The gun went off, but where the ball went to no one could say, as the smoke came into our eyes. The party moved to windward, and, after another fuse had missed, the gun was again discharged, at some 5 degrees elevation, and the shot fell in good line, 200 yards short of the target, and not ricochet. Gun No. 2 was then discharged, and off went the ball, at no particular mark, down the river; but if it did go off, so did the gun also, for it gave a frantic leap and jumped with the carriage off the platform; nor was this wonderful, for it was an old fashioned chambered carronade, or howitzer, which had been loaded with a full charge, and solid shot enough to make it burst with indignation. Turning from the battery, we visited another nearer the water, with four guns, (32 pounds), which were well placed to sweep the channel with greater chance of ricochet; and higher up the bank, toward a high peak commanding the Mississippi, here about 700 yards broad, and a small confluent which runs into it, was another battery of two guns, with a very great command, but only fit for shell. These batteries were very ill-constructed, and in only one was the magazine under decent cover. In the first it was in the rear of the battery, up the hill behind it. The parapets were of sand or soft earth, unprovided with merlons. The last had a few sand bags between the guns.

For five weeks the Tennessee troops under Gen. Pillow, who is at the head of the forces of the state, have been working at a series of curious intrenchments, which are supposed to represent an entrenched camp, and which look like an assemblage of beavers. In a word, they are so complicated that they would prove exceedingly troublesome to the troops engaged in their defense, and it would require very steady, experienced regulars to man them so as to give proper support to each other. The savages of the "bar" the "drain," the savage practice of walking about with pistol and pistol—ungovernable passions, ungoverned because there is no law to punish the deeds to which they lead—these are the causes of acts which would not be tolerated in the worst days of Corsican *rendetts*, and which must be put down, or the countries in which they are unpunished will become as bad as jungles of wild beasts.

Taking the train for Memphis, among our passengers were gentlemen from Texas going to Richmond to offer service to Mr. Davis. They declared the feeling in their state was almost without exception in favor of secession. It is astonishing how positive all these people are that England is in absolute dependence on cotton for her national existence. They are at once savage and childlike. If England does not recognize the southern confederacy pretty quick, they will pass a resolution not to let her have any cotton, except, &c. Suppose England does ever recognize a confederacy based on the principles of the south, what guarantee is there that in her absolute dependence, were it only from stray bulletts when he turns a corner. The "bar," the "drain," the savage practice of walking about with pistol and pistol—ungovernable passions, ungoverned because there is no law to punish the deeds to which they lead—these are the causes of acts which would not be tolerated in the worst days of Corsican *rendetts*, and which must be put down, or the countries in which they are unpunished will become as bad as jungles of wild beasts.

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On the train before us had just passed a company armed with large bowie knives and rilled pistols, who called themselves the "Toothpick Company." They carried a coffin along with them, on which was a plate with "Abe Lincoln" inscribed on it, and they amused themselves with the childish conceit of telling the people as they went along that "they were bound" to bring his body back in it. At Grand Junction station the troops got out and were mustered preparatory to their transfer to a train for Richmond in Virginia. The first company about 70 strong, consisted exclusively of Irish, who were armed with rifles without bayonets. The second consisted of five-sixths Irish, armed mostly with muskets; the third were of Americans, who were well uniformed, but had no arms with them.—

The fourth, clad in green, were nearly all Irish; they wore all sorts of clothing, and had no pretensions to be regarded as disciplined soldiers. I am led to believe that the great number of Irish who have enlisted for service indicates a total suspension of all the works on which they are ordinarily engaged in the south. They were not very orderly. "Fix bayonets" elicited a wonderful amount of controversy in the ranks. "War are ye drivin to?" "Sullivan, don't ye hear we're to fix bennys?" "Aye the shrap of me bennys, sargent, jewel!" "If ye pro me wid that agin, I'll let datiole into ye," &c. Officer, reading muster.—No. 23, James Phelan." No reply. Voice from the ranks—"Faith, Phelan's gone; shure he wint at the last dipo." Old men and boys were mixed together, but the mass of the rank and file were strong, full grown men. In one of the carriages were some women dressed as "vianciers." Shoes often bad, knapsacks scarce, head-pieces of every kind of shape—badges worked on the front or sides, tinsel in many respects. Every man had a tiny water-flask and a blanket. The general addressed the men, who were in line two deep (and many of them unmistakably Irishmen), and said what generals usually say on such occasions—compliments for the past, encouragements for the future. "When the hour of danger comes I will be with you." They did not seem to care much whether he was or not.

Randolph's Point is, no doubt, a very strong position. The edges of the plateau command the rear of the batteries below; the ravines in the bluff would give cover to a large force of riflemen, who could render the batteries untenable if taken from the river face, unless the camp was carried. Great loss of life, and probably failure, would result from any attack on the works from the river merely. But a flotilla in the present state of the service and equipment; and there is nothing I saw to prevent the landing of a force on the banks of the river, which, with a combined action on the part of an adequate force of gun-boats, could carry the position. As the river falls, the round-shot fire of the guns will be even less effective.

Having returned to the steamer, the party proceeded up the river to another small camp in defense of a battery of four guns, or rather of a small parallelogram of soft sand covering a man a little higher than the knee, with four guns mounted in it on the river face. No communication exists through the woods between the two camps, which must be six or seven miles apart.

The force stationed here are composed principally of gentlemen. They are all in uniform. A detachment worked one of the guns, which the general wished to see fired with round-shot. In five or six minutes after the order was given the gun was loaded, and the word given "Fire." The gunner pulled the lanyard hard, but the tube did not explode. Another was tried. A strong jerk pulled it out bent and incombustible. A third was inserted, which came out broken. The fourth time was the charm, and the ball was projected about 60 yards to the right and 100 yards short of the mark—a

tain. My happiness was further increased by an introduction to a youth of some twenty-three years of age, with tender feet; if I may judge from pramella slippers, dressed in a green cut-away, jean pants, and a tremendous soubrero with a plume of ostrich feathers, and gold tassels looped at the side, who had the air and look of an apothecary's errand boy. This was "General" Maggus (let us say), of Arkansas.

I have just returned from a visit to the works and batteries at the entrenched camp and Randolph's Point, sixty miles above Memphis, by which it is intended to destroy any flotilla coming down the river from Cairo, and to oppose any force coming by land to cover its flank and clear the left bank of the Mississippi.

A few ridge-poled tents, pitched under the shade of some trees, on a small spur of the slope, was the only indication immediately visible of material character. But a close inspection in front enabled me to detect two earthworks, mounted with guns, on the side of the bank, considerably higher than the river, and three heavy guns, possibly 32-pounders, lay in the dust close to the landing place, with very rude carriages and bulk-heads to carry them to the batteries.

John H. John, of this city, has been arrested and imprisoned on a charge of treason, in having aided the panic at Bull's Run.

Active movements are now in progress to effect the removal of secession clerks from the departments.

Col. Farnham, of the Fire Zouaves, is rapidly recovering. He has not gone insane, as has been stated in the papers. He will be out in a few days.

The Fire Zouaves, to their gratification, received arrears of pay to day.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Special to Commercial.—The Baltimore & Ohio is now open from Cumberland to Wheeling.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails. At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861:

Arrive.	Closes.	Depart.
12:30 A.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:10 A.M.
12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
2:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
12:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
12:30 A.M.	9:10 A.M.	9:40 A.M.
Arrive, mail from Madison to Janesville arrives Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday at 6 P.M.; depart Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.		
J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.		

### Relief Fund.

The undersigned acknowledges the receipt of the following sums to the fund for the relief of the families of soldiers:

All's acknowledged to July 1st, \$995.38
S. J. M. Putnam..... 5.00
Fifield & Brother..... 25.00
W. H. Bradley..... 5.00
F. Barrere..... 2.50
F. S. Eldred..... 12.50
J. M. Bostwick..... 12.50
J. R. Bennett..... 2.00
Ole Evanson..... 7.50
John Nichols..... 2.50
W. H. & G. F. Torrey..... 2.50
M. A. Ott..... 2.50
E. Connell & Co. .... 2.50
M. C. Smith..... 25.00
C. W. Seaver..... 6.25
P. L. Smith..... 5.00
G. R. Curtis..... 5.00
W. G. Earing..... 5.00
O. F. Meyer & Co. .... 2.50
Charles Sexton..... 4.00

\$1130.13

J. BODWELL DOE, Treasurer.

August 1st, 1861.

LETTER FROM CAPT. ELY.—A long letter was received from Capt. Ely to-day, dated Brown's Hotel, Washington, commenced last Sunday morning and finished Monday night. Capt. Ely has been confined to his bed or his room, since the battle of the 21st, and unable to write before. He was present during the entire battle, and he sends a list of the killed, wounded and missing of his company, which varies a little from the report of the orderly sergeant we have published. The only additional name, however, is that of John S. Bell, of Rutland, missing.

We shall publish the letter to-morrow.

A REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Mr. S. R. Witt is making preparations to enlist a company of mounted riflemen in this vicinity. Upon enquiry at Madison he learns from the adjutant general that a regiment of cavalry will soon be raised in this state. We have no doubt that such a regiment would very speedily be filled if called for. It has heretofore been said that the government did not want cavalry, but experience teaches that in this war it is indispensable, and we have no doubt that such a regiment will soon be formed in this state.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—The Madison Patriot says that G. H. Stewart & Co., of Beaver Dam, have made over 10,000 yards of cloth for the state, and are running their mill night and day making cassimeres, which are of a substantial all wool goods, for the state troops. Messrs. F. A. Wheeler & Sons, of Janesville, are making what they can. Though the amount is small, the quality is good. Messrs. Dawson are about to begin the manufacture of army cloth at their mill in Madison, and they will be busily employed. These cloths will be made in uniform in this state; affording employment to hundreds of hands in Milwaukee, Janesville, Watertown, Monroe, Madison and other towns.

This is a sensible operation, much better than the appointment of a swarm of dry nurses to follow the army.

MONEY FOUND.—A portmanteau, containing several bank bills, has been left at this office for an owner.

The memorable trial of Miles, the Paris banker, has ended with a sentence of five years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$3,000. His frauds are counted by the millions.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 34 in the second circuit, have been argued in the supreme court—the latter yesterday.

A MIXED CURRENCY.—The people of Illinois are not likely to be much better off for sound currency now than they were before their own banks collapsed. The Chicago Tribune says out of a package of \$200 taken at random from the receipts of that office in one day, were found the bills of fifty three banks, located out of that state. We have not been favored in this locality with such a miscellaneous shower of imported shillingers, but like the army worm, we expect them along in due time.

MILITARY MATTERS are not still confined to Chicago, in their hold on people's interest. Several new regiments are forming in Wisconsin, and the young men seem ready to fill them up. Wisconsin seems to surpass Illinois in her care for the soldiers who enlist in her regiments. Every soldier feels that his family will be taken care of. The men look healthier, cleaner, better dressed, and better cared for, than those whom we saw in Illinois.

We had the pleasure of witnessing a drill by Col. White, who is spoken of as the one to command the Fire Zouave regiment that is being formed here, and were surprised to see the earnestness with which every man entered into the work for such it was. The company under review was the Janesville City Zouave company, and during the two hours of constant drill, not a man faltered, not a man made a mistake. Col. W. is a man of medium stature, about fifty years old, with clear though not strong voice, and a firm military face. He will make a good officer, and indeed he has during his twenty years of service.—*Recorder, Chicago.*

THE MAN FOR THE TIMES.—A half hour before Gen. McClellan was ordered to Washington, he received a telegram from Gen. Scott, asking him when he could reach Harper's Ferry, and how many troops he could concentrate there in a short time. General McClellan replied that he could reach there with 15,000 men in seven days, and proceeded to make the proper disposition of his department to enable him to justify his word. A half hour later he was ordered to report at Washington immediately.

Correspondence of the Janesville Daily Gazette. From Members of Company D, Janesville Volunteers.

CAMP PECK, July 23, 1861.

We are encamped again on Arlington Heights, about half a mile nearer Washington than we were before. I suppose you have heard all about the battle at Bull's Run, last Sunday, more minutely than I can describe it, as I was so taken up with other things that I did not take down many notes. Our experience on that day will teach us to remember it as long as we live. Our company were on guard duty all day Saturday, until 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, when we were called in to get ready to march. We started about three o'clock and got to the place about six, where the battle was fought. Our batteries commenced a fire on the enemy's fort, which they did not answer, but on the contrary run up the flag of truce four different times. We could not tell what they meant, but we found out afterwards. It was to coax us on to give them a chance to slaughter us, which they succeeded in after a while. It was not so bad, however, as reported. We charged upon them, and after some severe fighting, drove them from their first position, about a mile and a half, until they got behind their masked batteries and entrenchments. We should have driven them from there, but at this time they had a reinforcement of fresh men of about forty thousand. Our whole force could not have exceeded twenty thousand, and these were already fatigued by fighting, while the superior force, under Gen. Burnside himself, re-commenced the battle with fresh vigor. We stood their renewed fire for a while, but our field officers deserted us, and we got all broken up, scarcely three men of a company in a place. The battle was very badly managed by the officers on our side. Men could never fight more bravely than did our soldiers; but we were forced to yield. The order was given to retreat, but no place was specified where we should retreat to; and when once on the full retreat there was no stopping until we got inside of our intrenchments on Arlington Heights, from 30 to 40 miles from the battle-ground.

The retreat was in the night, and when we arrived, we were about used up. I had a harder job than most of them, as I helped a wounded man, my partner and bed fellow home. He was wounded in the leg by a musket ball. In all, there are, as yet, eleven missing from our company, and four or five wounded.

We are getting recruited again—in a healthy condition, ready to meet the enemy if we can have fair play.

ISAAC R. HUGGINS.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER.—I take the present opportunity to let you know that I am safe and well, after the little fight we have had, and to give you a faint view of the battle. We started from our camp on the 16th for the battle field. The first day we traveled about ten or twelve miles, and then camped for the night. The next day we marched about five miles and then camped to await further orders and for troops to come up. We stayed there that day.

On the 18th we had a fight with the southern troops, which resulted in the loss of a great many lives on our side, but there was only one killed in our regiment. He had his leg shot off by a cannon ball and died that night; and there were three or four wounded, but not very bad. The next day we laid off and rested, and made preparation for a march and fight, such as cleaning our guns and getting rations for a two days' march.

Saturday night our company went out scouting until two o'clock in the morning, and then we started with four other regiments for Bull's Run, which place we reached about seven o'clock Sunday morning. We were then drawn up in line of battle.

There were six pieces of canon placed in front, and they fired upon the southern battery, as near as they could guess where it was. The southerners raised a white flag and did not return the fire. Our canon fired twelve or fifteen shots before the rebels opened fire; but they knew their business all this time. They were reinforcing, so that when they commenced they had five men to our one. They gave it to us hard. The fight lasted until along in the afternoon, when our troops retreated. It was the loudest preaching I ever heard on Sunday, and the greatest meeting I ever attended. There is no way I can tell you about the battle so that you can get the faintest idea of it. None but those who saw it know anything about it. I do not know how I ever came through it, but I did, and without a wound. But there were hundreds shot down right in my sight; some had their heads shot off from their shoulders by canon balls; others were shot in two in the middle, and others shot through the legs and arms. There is no use for me to tell you anything about it—it was an awful battle. I never thought a man could go through such a place and come out safe. Cannon balls were flying like hail; bombs bursting and rifle balls whirling in every direction; men falling on every side; groaning and screaming from the dying and wounded. I tell you it was a sight to remember after it was over, but the time I did not care anything about it. I can tell no more at present for the want of room. I have not written anything yet to give you the faintest idea of the battle as it appeared to me, but I have no doubt you will get the news by the papers. I expect I shall have the news of another battle to write you about before long. There were a great many of our regiment killed and wounded, but I do not know how many. Jerry Burdick came out all right.

CHAS. H. CHENEY,  
Co. D., 2d Reg't Wis. Vol.

NOTICE.—A silver lever, hunting-case watch was lost to-day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, between Hathaway's carriage shop on Jackson street and Norton's warehouse. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to me at Hathaway's shop. D. D. WILEY.

Janesville, Aug. 1, 1861.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 24. Southern Accounts of the Battle at Manassas.

The severest battle that was ever fought in this country, took place last Sunday, between the confederate and federal forces. A vast concourse assembled early yesterday evening at the Central Railroad depot to await the arrival of the train from Manassas. At a quarter past seven, the first train arrived, bringing twenty wounded soldiers and the bodies of four of our dead—Gen. Bartow, Col. Johnson, a private of the Montgomery Guard, named James Driscoll, and another, whose name we could not learn.

During the excitement attending the anxious inquiries after friends, and the crowd to look upon the dead and wounded, it was whispered through the crowd that President Davis was on the train. Immediately a rush was made in search of the distinguished statesman and chief, and a thousand shouts rent the air with hurrahs as his well-known face and figure were discovered.

He pronounced the victory great, glorious and complete. He said we had whipped them this time and would whip them often as they offered us the opportunity. This unannounced arrival of our President took the citizens by surprise. Had they known of his coming, such an ovation would have greeted his return as never before was witnessed in the Old Dominion.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Just behind the train that brought the President, there arrived a second, bringing five hundred and eighty-five prisoners, twenty-five of whom were commissioned officers, and thirty of Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves.

Passengers by this train, inform us that several hundred other prisoners were left at Manassas, and that our troops continued to bring them in hourly; and that many had come into our camp and delivered themselves up. The five hundred and eighty-five brought to this city were immediately marched to Harwood's factory.

SPECIMEN OF SOUTHERN LYING.

An officer of the army who arrived here yesterday, says that he witnessed the onset of our soldiers, the Arkansas regiment, he believes, on the New York Zouaves, and that it was a terrible spectacle. They threw down their guns and made the charge with their brandished bowie-knives. The Zouaves at first seemed petrified with amazement. Then, as their assailants knocked aside their bayonets, and fell upon them with their furious blades, they fairly screamed with terror, and fled in the utmost consternation. They were nearly exterminated.

It is not yet possible to determine the number of the killed and wounded of the enemy. The probability is, that the sum total will not fall short of 10,000. [It is less than 2,000, prisoners included.—ENS. TRIS.]

Our casualties will not exceed twelve hundred.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—A letter received yesterday from Fenton Stevens, says the 5th regiment has been ordered to Harper's Ferry.

RECRUITING FOR THE LADIES.

Great Bargains in Millinery!

MRS. ODEA & SISTER are now selling off their large stock of new and fashionable summer goods at

Great Sacrifice.

In fact, no reasonable offer will be refused, as sales

must be made, or

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY

to make room for their Fall and Winter Stock.

A variety of Wedding and Mourning Hats always ready.

Mrs. Martina, &c., cut and made to order.

The newest paper dress patterns for hats, and old bonnets cleaned, shaped, lined and trimmed to a superior manner for four shillings each.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHES, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CROCKERY, HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

The stock of

DRESS GOODS

is encompassed in variety and styles.

BLACK & FANCY SILKS

in great varieties.

BROCADE, MADONNA, VALENCIAS, MOHAIRS, NATIONAL AND LESTER GREYS, CHAL- LIES, DELAINES, ORGANZIES, LAUNES, AC., AC., AC.,

in quantities large, in styles endless, in varieties unsur- passed.

ROBES, MOLASSES, STRUPAS, GARDLES, FRESH FRUIT.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED

as represented at sales. Opposite the Hyatt House.

June 1st, 1861.

THE ATTENTION

of the citizens of Rock and adjoining counties is solicited to our Large and Choice stock of

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

CROCKERY,

HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

The stock of

DRESS GOODS

is encompassed in variety and styles.

BLACK & FANCY SILKS

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HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

The stock of

**INSURANCE.**  
**HARTFORD**  
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
**May 1, 1860.**

Assets.  
Cash on hand in bank, \$88,338.11  
Cash in hands of Agents, and in  
course of transmission, \$26,600.89  
Cash loaned on call, 30,000.  
Bill receivable for loans amply secured, 70,223.59  
Real estate, unincorporated, (Cash value) 220,000.  
2200 shares Bank stock in Hartford, in't'l. val. 200,332.00  
2300 " " New York, " 200,225.00  
300 " " Boston, " 107,655.00  
400 " " St. Louis, " 40,300.00  
240 " railroad and  
etc. stock, " 15,750.00  
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., 36,500.00  
State of Connecticut (Amount, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota) 8 per cent., 56,625.00  
20 shares State Bank Wisconsin, " 214.00  
Total Assets, \$655,754.45  
Total Liabilities, 64,947.72  
Insurance against loss or damage by fire, on buildings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be had at a reasonable premium, and the same, as the nature of the risks and security of policy-holders will admit.

The above is the oldest company, doing business in this country, and with popular property has been established "The Old Hartford." As an indemnity to the insured, it refers to a solid mass of assets well invested; and if anything were needed to command the confidence of the public, it is the record of the company's success in business and honorable dealing with its patrons, for over half a century, as ample sufficient for the present.

Policy issued without delay by

W. WHITAKER, Agent.

**Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires**

BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

**ETNA**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
**Hartford, Conn.**

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual  
Cash Capital, \$1,000,000,  
Absolute and Unimpaired.

**Net Surplus of \$942,181.72,**  
and the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.

**Upwards of \$12,000,000**  
of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following:

**LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA**  
During the past five years:  
In Ohio, \$31,593.00 Michigan, \$150,043.81  
Wisconsin, 106,855.00 Indiana, 140,029.00  
Kentucky, 201,830.40 Illinois, 448,247.41  
Missouri, \$54,510.00 Tennessee, 97,545.41  
Iowa & Minn., 100,000.00 Nebraska & Neb., 10,045.77  
Mississippi, 31,600.81 Wisconsin, 29,940.90  
and Mississippi and Alabama, \$52,412.16.

**FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION**  
Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and safety.

Especial attention given to Insurance for terms of 1 to 5 years, of Dwelling and Contents.

**DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.**

The old service long and successfully tried, and the most complete system of insurance in the country presented in time, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable Insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property holders to sustain loss being then much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the country. Policies issued without delay, by the date of application, and with dispatch and fidelity.

Business attempted to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. W. COLLINS, Agent.

**Fire, Life and Marine.**

**Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,**  
New York City.

**Capital and Surplus,** \$350,000

**Niagara Fire Insurance Company,**  
New York City.

**Capital and Surplus,** \$314,000

**Park Fire Insurance Company,**  
New York City.

**Capital and Surplus,** \$288,000

**Phenix Fire Insurance Company,**  
Brooklyn, L. I.

**Capital and Surplus,** \$299,457

**Montauk Fire Insurance Company,**  
Brooklyn, L. I.

**Capital and Surplus,** \$196,000

**Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,**  
Springfield, Mass.

**Capital and Surplus,** \$440,000

**They are First Class, and popular, and good**

**Agents.** They invite investigation into

their condition and solicit business entirely upon their real merits.

In point of solvency and reliability and honorable dealing, they have but few equals, and no superiors.

They are the only company in the world—first class bonds and mortgages over property in New York and Brooklyn—secure to the last.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable Insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property holders to sustain loss being then much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the country. Policies issued without delay, by the date of application, and with dispatch and fidelity.

Business attempted to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. W. COLLINS, Agent.

Office in Young America Store, Myers Block.

For the public's protection.

For the public's protection.